

E. B. MURRAY, Editor.

THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 14, 1878.

With this issue of the INTELLIGENCER Mr. W. W. Keys, who has for several years been connected with this office, becomes one of the partners in the publication of the paper, and will assist in the conduct of the local department. The paper will be conducted as heretofore, and every effort will be made to render it more attractive as a newspaper than it has ever been. During the approaching session of the Legislature the editor, who will be a member of that body, will keep our readers well posted from week to week with a full and authentic synopsis of the news from our State Capitol. Those who are not already taking the paper should subscribe at once, and those who are in arrears for subscription are urged to come forward and pay up. We appreciate very much the high position accorded the INTELLIGENCER by public opinion, and are satisfied that the change which has been announced will prove beneficial to the patrons of the paper.

ABBEVILLE'S ASSESSMENT.

The last four or five issues of the Abbeville Press and Banner have been full of hard and unkind words for the State Board of Equalization, and more particularly for our esteemed townsman, Col. J. N. Brown, who represented the Third Congressional District on that Board, for no other reason than that Board, which was composed of able financiers as the State of South Carolina possesses, deemed it proper, in the faithful and impartial discharge of their sworn duty, to raise the valuation of real property in that County, outside of incorporated towns and villages, to the amount of 30 per cent. on the valuation fixed by the Auditor and approved by the County Board of Equalization. On first thought the casual thinker would justify the complaints made by our contemporary, whose opinions, as a general thing, are pretty correct about most matters. But in this particular instance we are inclined to think that it has not only committed an error, but has also done the State Board, and particularly Col. Brown, a great injustice, which the just and fair-minded citizens of its own County, who honestly believe, will admit, when the facts of the case are given to them, and which the Press and Banner so far has failed to do.

The facts are simply these, which we hope our contemporary will give to its readers, since it has seen proper to censure so severely the representative from this district: When the State Board met they found that there was a great falling off in the valuation of real property in some of the counties, while in others it had been returned at about the same valuation as heretofore. The counties in which the largest decrease was noticed were Beaufort, Williamsburg, Abbeville, Chesterfield and Chester. The only alternatives for the Board to adopt, in order to equalize the valuation of the real property in the various counties of the State, was either to lower the assessments in those counties where they approximated those of former years, other things being equal, or to raise the assessment in those that had fallen behind. One of the two was necessary in order to give justice to the landowners of those counties in which the real estate had been assessed at its former value, that the burthen of taxation might be equally imposed upon the whole people. We believe the Board acted wisely in pursuing the latter course, the hue and cry of the Press and Banner to the contrary notwithstanding. We do not believe the assessment of the real estate in a single county of the State is too high, and why there should be so much dissatisfaction and grumbling at the Board for the manner in which they have discharged their duty is more than we are able to comprehend, unless there is a wilful desire on the part of some to avoid paying their portion of the taxes. For the sake of argument, suppose the other plan had been adopted, and the assessments of those counties in which the property had been returned at an approximation of the former valuation had been lowered in proportion to the others. Would the taxes have been any lighter? Certainly not, for in proportion to the decrease of the value of the property of the State would it be found necessary to increase the tax levy, in order to raise the requisite amount of money for carrying on the government. This is certainly a reasonable view of the matter, and when the fact is made known that Abbeville County will pay taxes on \$118,797 less next year than it has this, and that, too, after the 30 per cent. of so-called Brown taxes have been added, we are amazed that our contemporary should censure the Board as it does. Instead of paying seven thousand dollars more of taxes next year Abbeville will really pay more than two thousand dollars less, provided the next levy should be the same as the last. We do not think the owners of real estate in Abbeville or any of the other counties in which the assessment has been increased, have room for grumbling when all the facts of the case are taken into consideration.

Our contemporary complains also that the assessment has been raised in Abbeville and not in Anderson. Let us compare them: The Board found the lands in Anderson County assessed at \$4.77 per acre and in Abbeville County at \$3.45. By adding 30 per cent. to the value of the Abbeville lands we find it at \$4.49—still lower than Anderson. The Board did not raise the assessment in this County simply because they found it high enough. Anderson is the third county in this State in regard to the valuation of real estate as returned to the Board. Newberry was 5.03, York 4.86, Anderson 4.77. Should Anderson's assessment be increased?

Then, the Press and Banner thinks it a great injustice to the citizens of Abbeville County to set at naught their solemn oaths as to the value of their property, when the fact is the law governing the assessment of real property does not require any oath from the owner of such

property. The method by which it is assessed is this: The Auditor makes a list of each tract and parcel of land in the county and places a value on it, in the discharge of which duty he is assisted by regularly appointed assessors, invested with powers of inspection, &c. He is required to have this statement completed by the last of September, a copy of which is furnished the Comptroller General and the Board of Commissioners. The County Board of Equalization then meets and equalizes the assessments as made by the Auditor as they think is just and right. The assessments for the various counties of the State are then equalized by the State Board, which meets on or before the first Monday in October. Their transactions are reported to the Legislature immediately upon its meeting, and approved or disapproved, in whole or in part, as it may deem proper; and as the property is passed upon by this body it will be taxed. If justice is done any county in the State, it can be righted in this body, and we have no doubt that if any of the aggrieved counties can make it appear that they are oppressed that the relief demanded will be given them. We do not wish to be understood as seeking to oppress the people of our neighboring County, for they have certainly had their share of oppression since the war, but we do want them to bear their proportionate share of the burthen of taxation.

One word more. The Press and Banner says that it does not hold "any one man" responsible for the action of the State Board. Then, why does it censure Col. Brown so severely, and that, too, when the editors of that paper know he was not present when the assessment of Abbeville County was raised? "Actions speak louder than words."

THE FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Enough has been ascertained from the returns of the late election for members of Congress in the States to insure the Democrats a small majority in the next Congress. The parties, according to States, will stand as follows: Alabama, 7 Dem., 1 Rep.; Arkansas, 4 Dem., 3 Rep.; Connecticut, 1 Dem., 3 Rep.; Delaware, 1 Dem.; Florida, 1 Dem., 1 Rep.; Georgia, 9 Dem.; Illinois, 7 Dem., 12 Rep.; Indiana, 6 Dem., 6 Rep.; Iowa, 7 Rep., 2 G. B.; Kansas, 3 Rep.; Kentucky, 10 G. B.; Louisiana, 6 Dem.; Maine, 3 Rep., 2 G. B.; Maryland, 5 Dem., 1 Rep.; Massachusetts, 1 Dem., 10 Rep.; Michigan, 9 Rep.; Minnesota, 1 Dem., 2 Rep.; Mississippi, 6 Dem.; Missouri, 12 Dem., 1 G. B.; Nebraska, 1 Rep.; Nevada, 1 Rep.; New Hampshire, 3 Rep.; New Jersey, 2 Dem., 4 Rep., 1 G. B.; New York, 8 Dem., 25 Rep.; North Carolina, 5 Dem., 2 Rep., 1 G. B.; Ohio, 11 Dem., 9 Rep.; Oregon, 1 Dem.; Pennsylvania, 8 Dem., 18 Rep., 1 G. B.; Rhode Island, 2 Rep.; South Carolina, 5 Dem., 2 Tennessee, 9 Dem., 1 Rep.; Texas, 5 Dem., 1 G. B.; Vermont, 2 Rep., 1 G. B.; Virginia, 8 Dem., 1 Rep.; West Virginia, 3 Dem.; Wisconsin, 3 Dem., 5 Rep.

These figures are not based upon the official returns, but these will not materially vary them. The House of Representatives is at present composed of 293 members, of these, excluding California, which does not elect until next September, the Democrats have 145, the Republicans 133, and the Greenbackers 11. The Democrats have a plurality of 12 over the Republicans and a majority of one over both Republicans and Greenbackers. Several of those numbered as Greenbackers are Democrats, and will co-operate with the party in its caucuses and vote with it. The Democratic majority will be sufficiently large for all practicable purposes of legislation, and at the same time so small as to impress upon the leaders the importance of cautious statesmanship in the measures to which the party will be committed. The Greenback movement has proved a signal failure, only eleven out of 293 members elected being of that party, and although the movement was not confined to either of the great parties, yet the introduction of the question into the canvass was much more injurious to the Democrats than the Republicans. This vote evidently shows that the people desire a good, uniform currency, the purchasing value of which shall be about par with gold.

In the event that the people should fail to elect the next President, that duty will devolve upon the House of Representatives just elected. The election would then be by States, each State casting one vote, and the majority of the delegation of each State determining the vote of the State, and as there are at present thirty-eight States, and it requires a majority of all the States to elect the President, it will require twenty States or votes to elect. The present political complexion of the House gives to the Democrats seventeen States and the Republicans eighteen, leaving out of the count Florida, California and Indiana. Florida will be represented by one Democrat and one Republican, and hence the State would fail to cast its vote, if both of the Representatives remain true to the party which elected them. California has in the present Congress four Representatives, two Democrats and two Republicans, and if at the next election there should be the same representation, its vote would also be lost in the count. Indiana having returned six Democrats, six Republicans and one Greenbacker, the balance of power in that State is with a single man, Mr. De La Matry, who may elect the President in 1880.

Should the election go into the House, the Democrats cannot elect, and the Radicals to do so must secure the States of California and Indiana, which at present it is not probable they can do. If the House should fail to elect before the 4th day of March, then according to the provisions of the 12th article of the Constitution, the Senate on that day would virtually elect the President.

The whole State has heard with profound regret of the sad accident which has befallen our noble Hampton, and sincerity has never been more genuine than that which characterizes the general sentiment of sorrow expressed by the multitude when they hear of the unfortunate occurrence. We feel thankful and rejoiced, however, that the condition of the Governor is improving, and that it is hoped ere long that he will again be able to resume his official duties.

GOV. HAMPTON'S PROCLAMATION.

Gov. Hampton on yesterday, the 13th inst., issued his proclamation, announcing that in consequence of serious injury, resulting from a painful accident, which produced inability on his part to discharge the duties of the office of Governor, that the Constitution of the Commonwealth devolved the same upon the Hon. W. D. Simpson, Lieutenant-Governor of the State. Gov. Simpson will therefore perform the duties devolving upon the Chief Magistrate until Gov. Hampton shall so have recovered as to enable him to discharge its duties.

THE COLUMBIA REGISTER.

Our remarks about the Columbia Register last week did our contemporary a great injustice, which we regret, and cheerfully correct by publishing its article, which completely vindicates it from any connection with the matter of our dispatches last week. The Anderson Intelligence says "that the Columbia Register availed itself of one of the assets of the Press to prevent the INTELLIGENCER from receiving news until it had been published in that journal," and more to the same effect. Our contemporary has jumped to a conclusion, which is without the slightest foundation, so far as the Register is concerned. No application was made to this office for access to our telegraphic reports from outside the State, and no one connected with the State was informed that such was the wish of the INTELLIGENCER. We have never declined, in a single instance, to accommodate any of our contemporaries in this respect, and the editor of the Register has responded cheerfully to this week to every such demand upon him, as the special dispatches in the Abbeville Press and Banner, the Sumter Watchman and other journals will testify. It is true that we have the right to exclude others from the use of the telegrams sent by the Associated Press, but the cause the Register pays the toll exacted for these dispatches, but this right has not been exercised at any time. An injustice has been done by the INTELLIGENCER, which we believe it will correct.

Our authority for the conclusion reached in our article was stated last week, and it appeared to be sufficient at the time. We are now satisfied, however, that the information was incorrect. We know that this paper has been uniformly courteous and accommodating, and while we were satisfied from the beginning that the editor of the Register had not refused the dispatches, it is now equally clear that none of the Company would have done so. We regret the mistake, as we were entirely misled, and thereby unintentionally censured, and cause, one of our most highly appreciated exchanges.

The election in this State on the first Tuesday in this month for State and County officers and five members of Congress was as quiet and peaceable as any general election ever held in the State. The Radicals were completely demoralized, from the fact that their heretofore corrupt leaders had fled from the State for fear of indictment and the punishment which outraged justice would inflict upon them. The Northern Radicals must blame their own party for the overwhelming defeat of the party in this State at the late election. Grant, for eight years, with the army of the United States, sustained in power such men as Scott, Moses and Chamberlain, who preyed upon the people of the State, destroyed its credit, pilfered its treasury, and filled all the departments of the State government with as ignorant, vicious and corrupt set of official miscreants as ever cursed any country. The enlightened sentiment of the country demanded that the United States army should no longer be used to sustain in power high officials who, under the sanction of law, oppressed and robbed the people, who held their offices not by virtue of the will or the interest of the people, but by virtue of Federal bayonets; and hence as soon as the army was withdrawn the leaders, fled, and their party, as long having the army to sustain it, met with merited defeat. It is not surprising that the Democratic victory in the State was so decisive, when the mountain of corruption which crushed the Radicals is considered.

THE VICTORY IN THE STATE.—The majorities in the different counties, so far as received, are given below. Georgetown goes Democratic, but the majority is not yet reported:

	Dem.	Rad.
Abbeville.....	5,891	4,781
Aiken.....	4,471	4,781
Anderson.....	3,034	4,781
Barnwell.....	4,000	4,781
Charleston.....	5,891	4,781
Chester.....	2,416	4,781
Chesterfield.....	500	4,781
Clarendon.....	300	4,781
Colleton.....	3,000	4,781
Darlington.....	1,181	4,781
Edgefield.....	7,000	4,781
Fairfield.....	2,500	4,781
Georgetown.....	4,781
Greenville.....	3,000	4,781
Hampton.....	2,886	4,781
Horry.....	1,279	4,781
Kershaw.....	1,600	4,781
Lancaster.....	530	4,781
Laurens.....	900	4,781
Lexington.....	1,479	4,781
Pickens.....	1,352	4,781
Marion.....	1,352	4,781
Newberry.....	1,042	4,781
Oconee.....	2,000	4,781
Orangeburg.....	1,500	4,781
Piedmont.....	1,400	4,781
Richland.....	2,812	4,781
Spartanburg.....	3,000	4,781
Sumter.....	1,776	4,781
Union.....	1,300	4,781
Williamsburg.....	800	4,781
York.....	3,000	4,781
Total.....	72,335	4,588

A dispatch was received on Friday by Attorney General Youmans from D. H. Chamberlain, which announced that Chamberlain was ready to come to South Carolina and stand his trial at any time he should be wanted. Gen. Youmans replied that the present term of General Sessions would adjourn to-night, and that Chamberlain could not be tried before the March term of that court, and that bail in a reasonable amount would be allowed him. Chamberlain replied expressing his readiness to give bail, and there the matter stands at present.

Electricity is making great strides to supplant even steam. The use of steam saws in felling standing trees has been introduced within a few years, but now, two poles of a galvanic battery, wire the trees becomes instantly red hot, and in a few minutes burps its way through the largest tree.

A PUBLIC CALAMITY.

GOVERNOR HAMPTON SERIOUSLY INJURED WHILE HUNTING.

Special Dispatch to the News and Courier. COLUMBIA, S. C., November 8. While hunting deer with a party of friends in the lower portion of this county yesterday, the noble that Governor Hampton was riding became frightened and, the bridle breaking, the Governor leaped from the saddle, receiving severe injuries in his fall. His right leg was broken in two places below the knee with the bones protruding, and the ankle also is badly injured.

He was brought to Columbia this morning and is now lying at home. The prospect is that he will be confined to his bed for a long period.

The following particulars in relation to the serious accident which befall Governor Hampton yesterday were obtained from a member of his family, and will be read with painful interest.

The Governor left Columbia on Wednesday afternoon on his way to meet a party of gentlemen who had arranged for a deer hunt in the Wateree swamp next day, and had invited him to be present. Spending the night at the residence of Mr. Speigner, a few miles distant from the appointed rendezvous, Governor Hampton, next morning, (Thursday), exchanged his horse for a young half-broken mule, and proceeded alone towards the place where he expected to join the other members of his party. Just before reaching there, however, the pack of hounds, already on hot scent, passed within hearing, and the Governor leaving the road followed them until he obtained a shot at the flying deer. Soon after this, finding himself involved in "the thick undergrowth of the swamp, he leaned forward and threw his bridle reins over a small limb preliminary to dismounting. At this critical moment, however, the miserable beast which he had mounted suddenly succeeded in releasing the reins from the bough and dashed off through the woods. Being unable to recover the reins as quickly as was necessary to assure himself against certain injury from violent contact with the trunks or the overhanging limbs of the trees, Governor Hampton instantly sprang from his saddle to the ground, alighting upon his feet, but, unfortunately, with so much violence—his weight too falling mainly upon the right foot—that both the bones of the right leg were fractured just above the ankle, and he joint itself dislocated.

Finding himself suddenly disabled and left alone in the depth of the swamp, the mule too having disappeared on the instant, and so deprived him of the only means of seeking assistance, the Governor had recourse to his hunting horn, and the gun which he had retained in his hand, and employed them for nearly two long hours in the seemingly hopeless effort to summon the help which he so sorely needed. The direction of the chase had, indeed, led the other gentlemen engaged in its pursuit to within hearing of his signals, but these very common sounds naturally enough failed to attract attention, until the frequency of the reports of the gun in such an unusual quarter led Col. Thomas Taylor to send a colored man to inquire into the matter. This most providential messenger soon discovered the Governor lying on the ground in the condition described and suffering great pain, and quickly led the party to his side.

The trifling circumstance deserves to be noted in this connection that after first administering to his immediate wants, his sympathizing friends quickly observed that the sufferer, with characteristic coolness and nerve, had utilized the tin and ammunition employed in his hours of signaling and suffering by firing at a distant mark, which mark, it was next ascertained, was fairly ridged with balls; or as one of them afterwards amazedly declared, "he had hit the bulls-eye every time!"

It was now nearly 6 o'clock in the afternoon; the accident had occurred about 4 o'clock; but before a removal could be effected it was found necessary to cut a rough road through the swamp in order to allow the passage of the spring wagon, which had been meantime procured, furnished with a mattress, and brought to the nearest point of the road.

This labor accomplished at last the party started to Columbia, sixteen miles distant, and reached the Governor's home a little before midnight. Medical assistance had been summoned, and Dr. B. W. Taylor dressed the injury temporarily. It was found that the small bone of the right leg was broken about six inches above the ankle; that the larger bone had been completely severed just above its terminus at the ankle joint, and that the upper end of the lower section had severed from its place, and penetrating the surrounding flesh protruded into plain view. This protrusion of the bone had caused considerable loss of blood. The Governor was now left to the care of his family and friends for the night.

At an early hour this morning Dr. Taylor, Trezevant and Taylor, with the necessary apparatus, reduced the dislocation of the ankle. A great deal of force was requisite, the operation being complicated by the attendant fracture. The Governor was kept for some time under the influence of chloroform, and slept almost the remainder of the day. The latest report just received is better than was expected. If the wounds heal kindly it is expected he may be about on crutches at the end of three or four weeks; if not a longer confinement is imperative.

The fact of the accident having occurred was not known in Columbia until a late hour last night, and even then to only one or two persons. It was quickly rumored as confirmed this morning, however, the painful news, as need scarcely be said, occasioned general and profound concern in all quarters and throughout all classes.

It was stated at one time that the surgeons in attendance had decided upon amputating the leg, in view of the serious nature of the injuries it had sustained, but direct inquiry upon this point elicited the gratifying reply, from an authoritative source, that such an operation is not necessary nor contemplated.

The citizens of Donaldville will give a big dinner to their colored Democrats on Saturday, November 16.

ROLL OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

A Complete List of the Members Elected on Tuesday, 5th of November, 1878.

Abbeville—Senator, J. C. Maxwell. Representatives, S. McGowan, James Rice, Henry H. Harper, W. A. Bradley and R. R. Hemphill.

Anderson—Senator, R. F. Clayton. Representatives, E. B. Murray, C. S. Hampton, Dr. W. C. Brown and Dr. John Wilson.

Aiken—Senator, A. P. Butler.* Representatives, James Aldrich, John W. Bell, Thomas J. Davis, J. D. Brodie.

Barrow—Senator, T. J. Counts.* Representatives, J. C. Davant, Henry Hartzog, D. Paul, S. J. J. Miller and Isaac M. Hutson.

Beaufort—No returns.

Charleston—Senators, W. N. Taft and Robert Seigler. Representatives, G. Lamb, Britton, Henderson, J. Francis Brantley, C. R. Miles, C. R. Cassidy, A. S. J. Perry, James M. Eason, B. H. Rutledge, S. C. Eckhard, C. H. Simonton, T. M. Ellis, James Simons, Jr., John E. Carter, J. M. Smith, John G. Gonzalez, George R. Walker, J. B. Wiggins.

Clarendon—Senator, H. L. Benbow. Representatives, D. P. Barron and John Peter Richardson.

Colleton—Senator, W. A. Walker. Representatives, J. H. Howell, O. F. Barber and A. F. Anderson.

Chesterfield—Senator, Alexander McQueen. Representatives, J. S. Miller and D. T. Reddick.

Columbia—Senator, Robert Fishburne. Representatives, J. C. Howell, J. N. Cummings, W. G. Smith, Wm. Murce and W. S. Sims.

Darlington—Senator, W. C. Coker. Representatives, Jerome P. Chase, E. W. Cannon, J. W. Beasley and J. C. Clemmens.

Edgefield—Senator, M. W. Gary.* Representatives, John C. Sheppard, James Callison, Wm. Hattiwanger, H. A. Shaw and Thomas Jones.

Fairfield—Senator, J. H. Bird, colored.* Representatives, H. A. Gaillard, Thos. S. Brice and R. C. Clowney.

Georgetown—Senator, Bruce H. Williams, colored.* Representatives, P. L. Lachar and A. M. Mangilgut.

Greenville—Senator, W. G. Wenden.* Representatives, W. C. Cleveland, T. H. Cooke, Milton L. Donaldson and J. T. Austin.

Hampton—Senator, James W. Moore. Representatives, J. C. Hutson, J. T. Morrison and J. W. L. Duck.*

Horry—Senator, W. L. Duck.* Representatives, E. D. Richardson and R. G. W. Grissette.

Kershaw—Senator, L. J. Patterson. Representatives, J. Wm. D. Kennedy, W. R. Nelson and L. H. Stephens.

Lancaster—Senator, John D. Wylie.* Representatives, John M. Beatty and J. C. Blakeney.

Lexington—Senator, R. P. Todd.* Representatives, J. Wm. D. Kennedy, W. R. Nelson and L. H. Stephens.

his heart the darkey wishes the grand old Democratic party in perdition. The North, whence they looked for support, has abandoned them. State after State has wheeled into the Democratic column, and they submit, as they submitted in slavery, because it is their nature. Indeed, if I was a South Carolina negro, owning no property, I'd sooner children and two dogs, (which is the average), and working for ten dollars a month, I don't believe I would risk my life and alienate my white neighbors in an effort to keep John Patterson in the United States Senate. The very presence of Patterson in official position has caused many a poor darkey to suffer. When the whites look at this man they feel like killing six niggers. Nothing less will afford an escape-valve for their pent-up feelings.—Red-Neck's Letter to Cincinnati Commercial.

The recent election was fatal to the carpet-bag representation in the United States Senate. Conover, in Florida, and Patterson, in South Carolina, were doomed. Spectator, Alabama, received the vote at the election last August. The last one of the carpet-bag tribe of adventurers who engineered themselves into the Senate by corrupting negro suffrage will disappear with the advent of the 4th of March next. No man more corrupt as themselves will mourn their final disappearance from the stage of action. Mr. Redfield of the Cincinnati Commercial, who has kept close track of South Carolina politics, writes from Columbia that "there is a sensible diminution of bitterness between the races. The contrast is so great, when I remember the campaign here two years ago, that I cannot write without mentioning it again and again." Even bets are being made in London that England and Russia will be engaged in war in less than one year.

NOTICE.

All persons having business in the office of the County Commissioners must make their arrangements to call on Friday, Nov. 16, 1878, at 10 o'clock, for the attention of the County Commissioners. No exception will be made to this rule.

CLERK COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Nov. 15, 1878.

MONEY WANTED.

D. R. G. M. JONES wants money. All persons having business in the office of the County Commissioners must make their arrangements to call on Friday, Nov. 16, 1878, at 10 o'clock, for the attention of the County Commissioners. No exception will be made to this rule.

CLERK COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Nov. 15, 1878.

Notice to Contractors.

THE undersigned will let out the Contract to repair the Court House, Steeple on MONDAY, December 9, 1878, to the lowest responsible bidder. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

J. C. GANTT.

SAMUEL BROWNE, County Commissioner.

Nov. 14, 1878.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

ANDERSON COUNTY.

By W. W. Humphreys, Judge of Probate.

WHEREAS, John P. Watson and W. G. Watson have applied to me to grant them Letters of Administration, on the Personal Estate and effects of Mrs. Mary Watson, deceased.

These are therefore to cite and admonish all kindred and creditors of the said Mary Watson, deceased, that they bring in and file in the Court of Probate, to be held at Anderson, S. C., on Saturday, 30th day of November, 1878, after publication hereof, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, showing the claims they have against the said Administration should not be granted. Given under my hand, this 13th day of November, 1878.

W. W. HUMPHREYS, J. P.

Nov. 14, 1878.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

ANDERSON COUNTY.

By W. W. Humphreys, Judge of Probate.

WHEREAS, Col. Wm. S. Pickens has applied to me to grant him letters of administration of the Personal Estate and effects of Mrs. W. G. Pickens, deceased.

These are therefore to cite and admonish all kindred and creditors of the said Wm. S. Pickens, deceased, that they bring in and file in the Court of Probate, to be held at Anderson, S. C., on Saturday, 30th day of November, 1878, after publication hereof, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, showing the claims they have against the said Administration should not be granted. Given under my hand, this 13th day of November, 1878.

W. W. HUMPHREYS, J. P.

Nov. 14, 1878.

DISSOLUTION.

THE undersigned have this day, by mutual consent, dissolved their partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of E. B. Murray & Co. All persons indebted to the firm for advertising or subscription are requested to settle with either of the undersigned or Mr. W. W. Keys, as we wish to close up the old books as soon as possible.

F. FLEETWOOD CLINKSCALES.

E. B. MURRAY.

November 8, 1878.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the conduct of the Anderson Intelligence, and a general job printing establishment, under the firm name of E. B. Murray & Co. All persons indebted to the firm for advertising or subscription are requested to settle with either of the undersigned or Mr. W. W. Keys, as we wish to close up the old books as soon as possible.

F. FLEETWOOD CLINKSCALES.

E. B. MURRAY.

November 8, 1878.

THE PEACEFUL REVOLUTION.

What a Shrewd Northern Republican Says About It.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 30. The more I see of the progress of affairs here the more am I convinced of the utter and entire hopelessness of the attempt of the Republicans to do anything as a party. They had as well hang themselves, make terms with the enemy and bow to the inevitable. The record of the party is such, and the bitterness of the whites so great, that nothing bearing the Republican name can survive locally in power here. Under the name of a Democratic Republic, there is no remedy for this, no way to avert a powerful and embittered minority from overcoming a weak and defenseless majority. South Carolina is lost to the Republic, and hereafter be as Democratic as Georgia.

I asked the postmaster here, an intelligent colored man, if he also thought the case entirely hopeless. He said he did. The Republican party was departing this life. South Carolina was as fast as anything he knew of. If it was lawful and possible to station the whole United States army in the State, with a detachment in each district, the party would never come back. The army would maintain, but the more the army was withdrawn, down would come the whole fabric. It can't stand alone any more than an empty bag in a heavy wind.

If there was no other objections, (and there are many), a Democratic Congress has forbidden the use of the army for such purposes, and the Federal prosecutions don't amount to a row of pins. So the Constitution and see the Republican party in South Carolina ground in the sand. But it's an ill wind that blows no good. With the end of the party here will end the race antagonism, and the South will be a united people. These have long since ceased in Georgia, and in every other Southern State the Republican party has not vexed the white people by existing. The hopeless condition of the blacks here is fast drawing upon them the scorn and derision of the inevitable. Hence the formation of Democratic clubs among them, and their "cheers" for the Democratic speakers. But these come only from the "back."

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS